

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

The Senate Resolutions Fully Recognize It.

VOTE WAS OVERWHELMING.

What the House Will Do Is Somewhat Doubtful.

CONCURRENCE MAY BE DIFFICULT.

Speaker Reed Takes an Active Part Against It, but Possibility of Delay May Prompt Members to Indorse the Senate's Action.

Washington, April 18.—At 9:14 Saturday night, after 37 speeches had been made, the senate, by a vote of 67 to 21, adopted resolutions for intervention and the recognition of the Cuban republic. They are as follows:

Resolved by the senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,

1. That the people of the island of Cuba are of right ought to be free and independent, and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

2. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

3. That the president of the United States be, and hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into service of the United States militia of the several states to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

4. That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof; and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

The difficult task of adjusting the differences between the two houses of congress on the Cuban resolutions has begun. The rock upon which the two houses split is the recognition of the independence of the existing republic which was incorporated in the senate resolutions.

Where that clause of the senate resolutions eliminated nothing could have prevented immediate concurrence by the house, as the great majority of the Republicans of the lower branch of congress are eager for a conclusion.

But the action of the senate declaring for the recognition of Cuba's independence against the direct and specific recommendation of the president has given the conservatives a rallying cry from the standpoint of party loyalty.

One of the most prominent Republican leaders on the floor of the house denominated that portion of the senate resolutions a direct "assault" upon the president which no loyal Republican could indorse.

Upon this theory Speaker Reed and his lieutenants proceeded in their campaign against concurrence in the senate resolutions.

Sunday night he was confident the Republicans of the house could be marshaled against yielding to the senate on the main issue.

The chief complaint of those who want to concur is that non-concurrence means delay, complications, possibly a reopening of diplomatic negotiations and further negotiations by Spain which will embarrass the United States when the time for action arrives.

If the resolutions should result in war the revenue measure agreed upon by the Republicans of the ways and means committee will be presented at once. The army reorganization bill as modified will also be passed as soon as opportunity offers. The opposition to the modified measure from the National Guard has been withdrawn.

Relief For Reconcentrados.

Washington, April 18.—The Central Cuban relief committee of New York will load an American steamship with supplies for the relief of the reconcentrados in Cuba immediately and dispatch her to Key West for orders. She will be followed as soon as possible by a second ship. Both will sail under the Red Cross flag and be in charge of Red Cross agents. It is hoped that the way will be clear for the vessels to proceed to the Cuban ports, land and distribute the supplies, but naval and military escort will be provided in accordance with the Geneva treaty.

Colored Troops Greeted.

Key West, April 18.—The arrival of companies A and G of the Twenty-fifth Infantry aroused Key West from tropical lethargy, and Sunday was marked by a stir unwonted here, even in these exciting times. Some of the local papers have been protesting against having colored troops sent here and there had been a slight fear of an unfavorable demonstration. So far from anything of the kind happening, the colored troops were greeted with only words of praise.

The St. Paul on Hand.

Philadelphia, April 18.—The American line steamer St. Paul passed in the Delaware caps at 5:30 p. m. When she reaches Cramps' shipyard the work of transforming her into an auxiliary cruiser will begin. It is estimated that this work will require about 15 days, and will amount to an almost entire reconstruction of her interior. Her armament will consist of two 6-inch and 10 5-inch rapid-fire guns for the main battery, and 12 3-pounders for the secondary battery.

Gene Into Commission.

Philadelphia, April 18.—The old monitors Montauk and Lehigh, which have been assigned respectively to Portland, Me., and Boston, have gone into commission. The Catskill, which went into commission Saturday, will sail for Boston on Tuesday. The repairs to the Miantonomoh's hoisting apparatus have been completed and she is expected to sail this week. The gunboat Vixen, formerly the yacht Josephine, will be placed in dry dock to have her bottom attended to.

Rushing the Powder.

Penns Grove, N. J., April 18.—Every available man experienced in the manufacture of powder is being given employment at the Dupont powder mills to rush the heavy government orders for munitions of war. The company's payroll aggregates \$6,000 per month, which is heavier than at any time in the history of the country. It is understood that the company have contracted to furnish the government with \$1,500,000 worth of powder.

Dons to Leave America.

Washington, April 18.—The Spanish minister, Senor Polo, closed a charter for an American steamer of the Plant line, which will carry practically the entire Spanish colony of Tampa, Fla., to Havana. In making the charter the minister gave assurances that in case of hostilities the steamer would be cleared from Havana, given ample protection, and allowed to return to an American port. The Spanish party will number 408.

Will Launch a Battleship.

Philadelphia, April 18.—May 18 has been fixed as the date for the launching of the battleship Alabama in course of construction at Cramps' shipyard. The Alabama will be the first in the water of the three big battleships contracted for in October, 1896. The other two, the Wisconsin and Illinois, are being built respectively at San Francisco and Newport News. All three are identically alike.

May Purchase the Lampasas.

Key West, April 18.—The Mallory line steamer Lampasas, which arrived here Thursday with coal for the fleet, has received instructions from the main office to remain at Key West until further orders, as the government is negotiating for her purchase. But whether purchased or not, she will be used by the government to transport troops to Cuba should the necessity arise.

Roosevelt a Real Patriot.

Washington, April 18.—Hon. Theodore Roosevelt probably will resign his office as assistant secretary of the navy in case of hostilities with Spain to accept a commission for active service in the army. He has never doubted that the Spaniards were responsible for the wreck of the Maine, and believes that that act fully justifies an immediate declaration of war.

Look Out For War Craft.

London, April 18.—Cable dispatches were received directing all American diplomatic and consular officials to watch for movements of Spanish war craft in British waters and to report any such movement to Washington immediately. It is supposed that the other embassies and consulates have been similarly instructed.

Liable to Seizure.

Washington, April 18.—The action of Great Britain in declaring coal to be contraband of war, as reported from Jamaica, is said to have a significance different from that attached to it in the dispatches. The coal taken to propel a vessel to the nearest port is liable to seizure on the high seas under any flag.

Washington, April 18.—No official information has been received here as to the reported negotiations with General Gomez toward his surrender, although there is no disposition to discredit the report.

HAS TAKEN FIRM STAND

Spain Decides to Reject the American Demands.

THEN SHE MUST GO TO WAR.

The Dons Are Still Hopeful That Something Will Turn Up to Prevent the United States From Taking Drastic Measures.

Madrid, April 18.—Throughout its recent negotiations with the United States with reference to Cuba the Spanish government has never taken a firmer stand than at Saturday's council.

If President McKinley, by issuing his last message, has set his seal upon his country's claim to intervene in Cuba, so do the Spanish ministers respond by finally setting their seal upon this country's flat rejection of that claim.

The nature of the intervention appears to be immaterial. It is the principles which the Spanish government now pledge themselves to resist to the utmost. The drastic decisions of the council are taken by the public at what will probably prove their true value.

One newspaper alone thinks peace faintly possible. Some people, trusting to vague telegrams from Havana, indulge a hope that the insurgent leaders, fearing American annexation, will voluntarily come to terms with the autonomous government and that this may make President McKinley pause, but no definite information has yet been received in that sense.

In official circles there is an impression that a rupture of negotiations may not take place quite so soon as was expected, but it can not be said that the prospects of a peaceful solution are much improved.

Among the leading representatives of all parties there is an almost unanimous opinion that the United States will not accept less than the termination of Spain's sovereignty in Cuba, and, as any concession of that kind is considered utterly incompatible with national honor, war seems inevitable, unless some unknown dens ex machina should suddenly intervene.

A few sanguine people imagine that Europe may possibly awake at the last moment to the dangers of aggressive pan-Americanism and recognize in Spain the champion of the vital European interests of the future.

In that case the dens ex machina would naturally take the form of collective intervention by the great powers, but such illusions are not indulged in by practical statesmen, nor do those latter attribute very much importance to the persistent rumors of the likelihood of the insurgents making terms with the autonomous government in order to avert annexation by America.

It is no doubt probable that the insurgents were disagreeably surprised by the terms of President McKinley's message, which vetoes their independence aspirations, and those who know personally the two most influential leaders, Calixto Garcia and Maximo Gomez, believe the former would not be insensible to the call of Spanish patriotism. But Gomez is regarded as impervious to such an influence, and it is clearly perceived that the American annexationists could easily counteract any such tendencies to conciliation.

Nowhere is there any indication of a peaceful solution acceptable to both parties. The patience of the country at large is rapidly exhausting itself, to judge by telegrams from the provinces; and more or less expansive demonstrations of the popular feeling are taking place in many cities.

Madrid, April 18.—The Imparcial, referring to the attack upon the American consulate at Malaga, deprecates the outrage as necessarily calling for apologies, and warns the Malagueños against provoking a war which Spain would avoid if possible. The Imparcial adds: "Rioting is no proof of courage. The Greeks made demonstrations many days in Athens, but this did not prevent them from quickly forsaking the heights of Thessaly. The Spaniards should enter the conflict like gentlemen and not like ruffians."

Washington, April 18.—Mr. Hawley has offered in the senate a joint resolution authorizing the president to stop the export of coal. Mr. Hawley said much coal was being exported from this country, and Spain was procuring much of it. Mr. Hoar moved a substitute directly prohibiting the exportation of coal or other material used in war, relieving the president from action. Mr. Gorman objected to immediate consideration of the resolution relating to coal exportation, and it went over.

Coal For Spain.

Norfolk, April 18.—Three thousand tons of Pocahontas coal have been sent to St. Vincent, Cape Verde islands.

It went from the Lambert's point coaling station by the British steamship Hampstead, Captain Bland. Castner, Curran & Bullig of Philadelphia were the clearing agents, and it was not learned that the Hampstead had cleared until after the custom house had closed. The Hampstead arrived in water ballast from New York and a large force was employed in loading the vessel. The coal was secured at \$2 a ton.

Queen Victoria Interested.

London, April 18.—Queen Victoria, it is understood, has watched with deep concern the course of the war crisis, special service telegrams having apprised her of every turn of the diplomatic campaign between the arrival of the London papers on one day and those of the day following. Her majesty has consulted the Marquis of Salisbury as to the possibility of averting war, and it is announced here, "when the secret pages of our foreign office are made public it will be found that her majesty's personal mediation reached both the queen regent of Spain and President McKinley."

Indiana Postmasters.

Washington, April 18.—Indiana postmasters were appointed as follows: Heilman, Warrick county, Nancy L. Phillips, vice J. H. Robinson, resigned; Joppa, Hendricks county, Fred Sheets, vice S. O. Leitzman, resigned; Reelsville, Putnam county, C. R. Knight, vice Mrs. J. A. Counts, resigned; Rutland, Marshall county, Frank Shepherd, vice J. R. Vinnedge, resigned.

Wants It All.

Washington, April 18.—Representative Boutelle, chairman of the house committee on naval affairs, has introduced a resolution inquiring of the president if the document printed by the senate forming the report of the "Maine" inquiry report contains all the evidence embraced in the report of the court now on file in the navy department.

Rioting Continues In Spain.

Malaga, Spain, April 18.—The rioting which broke out Saturday was continued last evening. The gendarmes charged the mob frequently and the rioters returned their attacks with volleys of stones. Many persons were bruised and numerous arrests were made.

Usual Sunday Bullfight.

Madrid, April 18.—The usual Sunday bull fight absorbed the populace, overshadowing the action of the United States senate as a topic of discussion. The general tone of the press is firmly warlike.

Placed In Commission.

Philadelphia, April 18.—The monitor Catskill was placed in commission at League Island navy yard. She is expected to sail for Boston on Monday or Tuesday.

Will Accept a Reduction.

Cleveland, April 18.—The old employees of the American Wire Works company, who were discharged when the new wire trust took possession of the plant, have been notified of a reduction of 3½ per cent in wages, to take effect when they resume work. The men will accept the reduction rather than take the risk of not regaining employment at the works.

Grain Elevator Burned.

Boston, April 18.—The roof of the grain elevator at Hoosac tunnel docks, Charlestown, was blown completely off by a dust explosion, and the fire that followed not only destroyed the remaining portion of the immense structure, but consumed nearly the entire contents, over 400,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat. Loss, \$600,000.

A Canton Lady Suicides.

Atlantic City, April 18.—Mrs. J. N. Burson, wife of a prominent citizen of Canton, O., committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart. She suffered with cancer of the stomach. In a note she left to her husband she said she could bear her sufferings no longer, and asked forgiveness for her act.

"Bobby" Matthews Dead.

Philadelphia, April 18.—A private telegram received here announces the death in an institution near Baltimore of "Bobby" Matthews, the great baseball pitcher. Matthews was about 45 years old and retired from the professional ball field in about 1890 after fully 20 years in the profession.

Eight Companies Will Go.

St. Paul, April 18.—At the quarters of the Department of Dakota it was stated that the eight companies of the Third regiment of infantry at Fort Snelling would leave for the south on Tuesday. There are 520 men and officers in the regiment.

Fort Sherman, Ida., April 18.—Two companies of the Sixteenth infantry at Fort Spokane are to join the five companies from Fort Sherman at the city of Spokane not later than Tuesday, and it is the opinion of Colonel Theaker that his command will leave here Tuesday morning.

FROM SHOOTING STOCK

George Baker Murders His Uncle In Cold Blood.

TROUBLE OVER AN ESTATE.

Victim Had No Warning and Dropped Dead In His Tracks Before He Had Time to Realize What Had Happened.

Mount Vernon, Ind., April 18.—At Walnut Bottoms, Ky., opposite this city, George Baker, 22, shot and killed his uncle, Dave Hanshoe, 50.

The trouble which led to the killing originated over the settlement of the estate of James Baker, the murderer's father, who died recently.

Hanshoe was on his way to Mount Vernon and had passed Baker's store. When 50 yards past the store Baker, who had followed him, opened fire on him with a 38-caliber revolver, shooting him four times. Hanshoe died in his tracks.

Baker is a natural-born shooter, coming from shooting stock. One month ago he shot at John Oeth 16 times with a Winchester rifle. Oeth hid behind a tree, and the bullets literally cut the tree in two.

Jim Baker, father of the murderer, is said to have left New York during the war for shooting a superior army officer who had issued a command to him.

He spent his life at Walnut Bottoms, and was a strange and mysterious character, who would shoot at the drop of the hat.

AN OHIO GIRL

Deserted at a Hotel In an Indiana Town By a Married Man.

Redkey, Ind., April 18.—A case of abandonment came to light here when Miss Dora Crockett of Continental, O., who has been stopping at a hotel here for the past three days, stated that she had been deserted by J. R. Sweeney of Columbus Grove, O.

Sweeney had been working in a printing office at Portland, and sent her money to join him there. Sweeney represented they would be married at Portland. The couple came here and the bride-to-be was shown to a hotel by Sweeney.

Handcuffed Skeleton Found.

Redkey, Ind., April 18.—William Fillman, a farmer living north of here, while tearing down an old barn, found the skeletons of two men under the floor. One skeleton's wrists were bound together with a pair of handcuffs. The skulls of both were crushed in. The find created intense excitement. A probable solution to the affair is that 20 years ago two tramps were arrested for assaulting a Mrs. Whitney, but escaped from jail, one of them wearing a pair of handcuffs. It is supposed now that they were captured by some searching party, and, instead of being returned to jail, were tried before Judge Lynch.

Whitcappers Acquitted.

Bloomington, Ind., April 18.—After being out 12 hours the jury in the whitcap trial brought in a verdict of acquittal. The nine defendants were indicted for whipping Milton Southern, his aged mother and a young woman named Tredway one night last August, but they had about 60 witnesses to prove an alibi. Attorney General Ketchum thinks the verdict means that the victims whipped themselves.

The Deadly Line Fence.

Barbourville, Ky., April 18.—On Rough and Ready creek, Perry county, a hand-to-hand encounter arose at Bige Hobbs' store. George Whiterker and Andy Jackson became involved in a dispute over a line fence. Lookers-on say it was one of the quickest and most horrible fights for such a short period that has ever taken place in Perry county. The two men, in less time than the story could be told, had killed each other. Both men exchanged fire at each other at the same time, each bullet taking effect in the left breast. The men had in the past been the best of friends.

Miss Jones Missing.

Bowling Green, Ky., April 18.—Miss Agnes Jones, daughter of Dr. H. O. Jones, has been missing since Wednesday night. Her father remembers having heard a buggy drawn up to the house after his daughter had seemingly retired for the night, but thought nothing of it. When her room was entered the next morning it was empty and the bed had not been occupied. Miss Jones is an unusually bright young woman about 20 years old. She is a niece of the late Chief Justice Hines of this state, and closely related to the prominent Hines family of this city and county.

London, April 18.—The Spanish warship Barcelona passed Dover at 1:35 a. m., bound west.